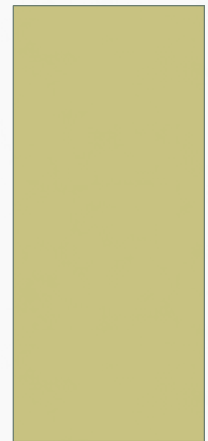


MMPI-2-RF, PAI, & PCL-R

CONTEMPORARY INSTRUMENTS IN
FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGY



MINNESOTA MULTIPHASIC INVENTORY, 2ND EDITION, RESTRUCTURED FORM (MMPI-2-RF)

- Based on the MMPI-2 Restructured Clinical (RC) scales
 - Demoralization parceled out
 - RC scales discrete & capture primary clinical constructs
- Published in 2008
- Consists of 338 items drawn from the 567 MMPI-2 items
- Yields 50 scales, including 8 Validity scales

MMPI-2-RF: OVERVIEW

- Administration & qualifications consistent with MMPI-2
 - Licensed psychologist or doctorate-level clinician with education, training and experience in administration and interpretation of psychological tests
- Requires 5th grade reading level (publisher)
- Typically takes 35-50 minutes
- Utilizes uniform *T*-scores, except for Validity scales and two Interest scales (which use linear *T*-scores)

MMPI-2-RF: PSYCHOMETRIC PROPERTIES

- Norms from MMPI-2 used and compared to a 2008 college sample; differences minimal so older MMPI-2 norms used in MMPI-2-RF
- Reliability coefficients comparable to MMPI-2
- Validity needs further study (this form is fairly new), but “extensive data is available correlating scale scores with external criteria across diverse samples” (see Graham, 2012; Tellegen & Ben-Porath, 2008)

MMPI-2 / MMPI-2-RF

- MMPI-2-RF has non-gendered norms
- MMPI-2-RF ties results more clearly to contemporary personality theory and conceptualization of psychopathology
- MMPI-2-RF conceptualizes pathology as continuous (rather than categorical), consistent with DSM-V
- Less items; less scales on the MMPI-2-RF
- Easier to interpret MMPI-2-RF
- More research available for MMPI-2
- MMPI-2-RF interpretive reports provide citations

MMPI-2-RF REFERENCES / RESOURCES

- Graham, JR. (2012). *MMPI-2: Assessing personality and psychopathology* (5th ed.). New York: Oxford University Press.
- Tellegen, A, & Ben-Porath, YS. (2008). *MMPI-2-RF: Technical manual*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press.
- Ben-Porath, YS, & Tellegen, A. (2008). *MMPI-2-RF: Manual for administration, scoring, and interpretation*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press.

PERSONALITY ASSESSMENT INVENTORY (PAI)

- Developed in 1991 with emphasis on theory of personality & psychopathology
 - Improved construct validity over MMPI-2 Clinical Scales
 - Selected items demonstrated stability and correlated within domains
- Assesses clinical syndromes on the basis of importance & significance in contemporary diagnostic practice

PAI: OVERVIEW

- Self-administered objective test of personality
- 344 items produce 22 non-overlapping scales:
 - 4 validity scales
 - 11 clinical scales
 - 5 treatment scales
 - 2 interpersonal scales

PAI: OVERVIEW, CONTINUED

- Items on four-point scale
- 40-50 minutes to complete
 - Concentration or motor difficulties may take up to 90 minutes
- Test introduction more comprehensive and less structured
- Manual recommends examiner be available but not physically present

NORMATIVE SAMPLE

- 1,000 census-matched community sample
 - 85% Caucasian, 12% African American, 3% Other
- 1,246 clinical sample
 - 79% Caucasian, 13% African American, 8% Other
- 1,051 college students
 - 93% Caucasian, 3% African American, 4% Other

LANGUAGE / CULTURAL ISSUES

- Not recommended for ESL defendants
- Translations available:
 - Spanish, French, Danish, Korean, & Hebrew
- Relatively low comparison groups for ethnic minorities other than African American

PSYCHOMETRIC PROPERTIES

- Strong construct validity
- High internal consistency reliability
 - range 0.66 (Drug Problems) to 0.94 (Anxiety)
- Test-retest reliability (24-28 day intervals) in community sample on Clinical Scales
 - 0.85 to 0.94

WHO CAN TAKE THE PAI?

- Adults 18+ years of age
- 4th grade reading level (manual)
- Audio recording available
- Not recommended if individual is intoxicated or suffering from acute and severe mental illness symptoms

WHO CAN GIVE THE PAI?

- As with MMPI-2, a trained technician can administer the test but only licensed professionals (or doctorate level education, training and/or experience) should interpret the results

“PAI requires a solid understanding of important concepts in personality and mental disorder, a firm grasp of psychometric theory, and a familiarity with the standard PAI scales and supplemental indexes.” (Morey, 2007, p. 26)

SCORING THE PAI

- Hand-scored or sent to publisher
 - Note: One scale requires computerized scoring
- Scales with 20% of items missing should not be interpreted
- Linear T -scores ($mean = 50T, sd = 10T$)
- Profile plot accommodates T -scores and base rates

PAI STRENGTHS & WEAKNESSES IN FORENSIC SETTINGS

- Faster to administer than other instruments
- Lower reading level
- Strong psychometric properties
- Less structure in instructions may compromise standardization
- Issue of examiner's presence during testing
- Less research support than MMPI-2

PAI REFERENCES / RESOURCES

- Morey, LC. (2007). Personality Assessment Inventory: Professional manual (2nd ed.). Lutz, FL: PAR.

HARE PSYCHOPATHY CHECKLIST – REVISED: (PCL-R) 2ND EDITION

- What is psychopathy?
- What is the difference between psychopathy and Antisocial Personality Disorder?

PCL-R: DEVELOPMENT

- Originally developed as a research tool for classifying incarcerated offenders
 - Use in court unintended
- PCL-R published in 2003
- Publisher notes it can be useful to:
 - Identify psychopathy
 - Support offender management decisions
 - Provide empirical support for expert testimony

PCL-R: OVERVIEW

- Clinical rating scale
- Designed for 18+ years
- Normed on male and female offenders
- Yields separate percentiles and *T*-scores based on gender
- Interview: 90-120 minutes
- Collateral review: 60 minutes (at least!)
- Other versions: PCL-SV and PCL-YV

PCL-R STRUCTURE

- 20 items: present, partially present, absent
- Factor 1: exploitation of others
 - Facet 1a: Interpersonal
 - Facet 1b: Affective
- Factor 2: chronically unstable and antisocial lifestyle
 - Facet 2a: Impulsive lifestyle
 - *Facet 2b: Antisocial behavior

PSYCHOMETRIC PROPERTIES

- Highly reliable concurrent, predictive and construct validity
- Less robust in juvenile version and short-form
- Some debate about the actual number of factors and facets
- Conflicting data over the incremental validity above and beyond age and criminal history

WHO CAN GIVE THE PCL-R?

From the author:

- Possess an advanced degree in the social, medical, or behavioral sciences, such as a Ph.D., D.Ed. or M.D.;
- Be registered with the local state or provincial registration body that regulates the assessment and diagnosis of mental disorder (e.g., psychological or psychiatric association);
- Have experience with forensic populations (as demonstrated by registration as a diploma in forensic psychology or psychiatry, completion of a practicum or internship in a clinical-forensic setting, or at least two years of relevant work-related experience)

EXAMINER QUALIFICATIONS CONTINUED

- Limit their use of the **PCL-R** to those populations in which it has been fully validated. The manual, published in 1991, stated that this meant only adult male forensic populations (e.g., institutional or community correctional facilities, forensic psychiatric hospitals, and pre trial evaluation or detention facilities.) However, there now is enough empirical evidence to support its use with female and adolescent offenders, as well as with sex offenders.
- Insure that they have adequate training and experience in the use of the **PCL-R**. We further recommend that, wherever possible, the **PCL-R** scores of two independent raters should be averaged so as to increase the reliability of the assessment.

Hare

USE IN FORENSIC SETTINGS

- Can contribute additional data and inform opinion
- Time consuming and sophisticated to administer
- May be more prejudicial than probative
- Controversy over use of cut-off scores
- Predictions for individuals versus predictions for groups

REFERENCES / RESOURCES

- Cooke, DJ, & Michie, C. (2010). Law and Human Behavior, 34, 259-274.
- Gacono, CB, Loving, JL, Evans, FB, Jumes, MT. (2002). Journal of Forensic Psychology Practice, 2(3), 11-32.
- Hare, RD. (1998). The Hare PCL-R: Some issues concerning its use and misuse. Legal and Criminological Psychology, 3, 101-122.
- Hare, RD. (2003). The Hare Psychopathy Checklist—Revised Manual (2nd ed.). Toronto, Ontario, Canada: Multi-Health Systems.